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AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
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Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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FINE JEWELRY.
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Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LIT ERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1865. VOLUME 38: NO. 50.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
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One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Poetry.

THE VACANT PLACE.

There's a vacant place in the circle,
And an empty chair by the hearth
When the evening shadows gather
And the evening lamps are lit;
There's a vacant place in the circle
Which no longer rings with mirth,
And an empty chair by the fireside,
Where of old he used to sit.

Ah! sad was the day when he left us,
But sadder now to us all
Are these golden days of promise
As we gaze on his vacant place;
And sadder still when at twilight
The shadows begin to fall,
As we look at the one chair empty
And think of his kindly face.

He bade us remember his coming
When the good time should come round,
And never his voice once faltered,
For his heart was brave and true:
Then we heard the shrill fifes screaming,
And the loud drums' rattling sound,
And watched him pass with the column
In his suit of army blue.

Then quick came news of a battle,
And our hearts with fear were stirred,
And the hopes that warmed my bosom
Were all of a sudden stilled,
When at last one morn from a paper,
Where the words seemed strangely blurred,
I read the name of our hero
In the long, long list of killed.

He sleeps in the grave where they placed him
On the distant field of strife,
Where the ground is ridged with hillocks
Like the waves of a troubled sea:
And we at home, in our sorows
Still mourn for a vanished life,
While the jubilant air is ringing
With the burden of victory.

Ah! sad was the day when he left us,
But sadder now to us all
Since these golden days of promise
As we gaze on his vacant place:
But saddest of all is the twilight
When the shadows begin to fall,
And we look on the one chair empty
And think of his kindly face.

WHAT IS WEALTH.

Wealth is something more than gold,
More than luxury and ease;
Treasures never to be told
May be found apart from these.
Men who great possessions own
May be needy none the less;
They are rich, and they alone,
Who have stores of nobleness.

Palaces are dreary domes:
Fair demenses, but deserts wild:
If there be not happy homes,
Gentle thoughts, and manners mild.
Trust me, though his lot be small,
And he makes but slight pretence,
He who lives at peace with all
Dwells in true magnificence.

If you'd prove of noble birth,
O beware of judgments rash:
Scorn to measure human worth
By the sordid rule of cash.
Gold and silver may depart,
Proudest dynasties may fall;
He who has the truest heart
Is the richest of us all.

Miscellaneous.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The hidden Grandeur of our Country—Mexico ever to be a Republic—Our relations with the Mormons—The great Pacific Railroad—A lecture by Schuyler Colfax at the Academy of music.

Last evening the Academy of Music, in all save the two upper tiers was thronged with a highly intelligent and enthusiastic audience. Under the auspices of the Press Club, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered his great lecture, "Across the Continent." His eloquent treatment of his impressive subject, his glowing and impassioned descriptions, his thrilling oratory, all made up an *ecemble* that defies description. The following abstract gives the points if not the spirit of the discourse, which for two hours enhanced the attention of all his audience.

Speaker Colfax was introduced by Mr. E. W. C. Greene, as one who, from the position he now holds, is a great leader for the American people to-day. Rounds of applause greeted the orator's appearance. He spoke substantially as follows:

He regretted very much that a mistaken telegraph dispatch, alluding to the lecture, had misled many to suppose that he would speak to them, among other subjects, of the duties of the coming Congress. He had spoken at the Capital but a few nights since of what he conceived to be the duty of the country in regard to the session of Congress about to assemble at Washington. He had nothing to take back of what he had said. He regretted, futhermore, the announcement that had been made in the papers of a great lecture to be delivered by him. It was an unassuming attempt to bring before them the scenes and incidents in a long journey across the continent, which consumed four or five months, and was the most delightful, instructive and invigorating journey of his life. They would find that instead of its being a great lecture, it was utterly unadorned with gems of poesy and with the flowers of rhetoric.

The Republic of the United States, our own beloved land, imperiled, but, thank God, preserved, spans the American continent from the Bay of Fundy on the Atlantic, to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, on the Pacific. The great monarchy of Russia spreads away to the West, and the ocean which rolls between them almost encircles the globe. With forms of government policy totally dissimilar, and even antagonistic, there are many striking points of resemblance between the two nations. Both extend upon two oceans; both abound in mineral wealth but partially developed; both are magnificent; both have distinguished themselves by this their crowning glory, that they have broken the bars of the prison-house of slavery, and lifted millions into liberty. (Cheers.)

When our country was struggling against the conspirators who sought to crush the prostrate form of liberty, when other European Governments looked coldly on America in her hour of trial, Russia gave words of friendship. He trusted the Old World and the New would now speak together in amity. When St. Petersburg and Washington should exchange their first telegraph message, he trusted our people would not forget in their first words the unwearied and unfaltering friendship of the great monarch of Russia and his people.

For several years he had had an irresistible longing to visit the Old World; to sail on the Mediterranean and visit the Holy Land; to pass across Russia and Siberia to the Amoor, and through Japan to China, home. But he had deferred this until he had visited our own country and learned its greatness. A desire for a more adequate knowledge of our country led him, when the direful contest of four years had ended in a blissful peace, to make a journey of two thousand miles across deserts and plains, uninhabited except by savages; not a very delightful prospect. But he was successful in obtaining the society of three friends, who made his journey a very happy one. His trip was thus made as pleasant as if only a railroad trip instead of thirteen thousand miles, and they all returned to their homes as physically strong as could be. From Atchison, four hundred miles north of St. Louis, to Denver City, six hundred miles, is the finest tract in the world. It seems designed by Providence for a railroad. The plains spread along unbroken. They are sometimes called the desert plains; but he expected to find the larger part of it, in future years, highly cultivated.

The ride here was full of invigoration, and the breeze full of health and glowing spirits. The prolonged twilight extended until nine o'clock; the beautiful stars and the long sunlight made the trip delightful On the morning of the fifth day he had the first sight of snow on the Rocky Mountains. It was a thrilling, glorious sight, a panorama of mountain beauty, sublime and impressive.

From Denver, four thousand feet more above the sea, they ran among high mountains, and saw snow falling on mountain top, rain on the sides, and the sunlight below. Groping their way far down into the bowels of the earth to explore the mines, hearing the sounds of the machinery and seeing the great wealth, they wondered at the vast array. Colorado has immense treasures. With the mountains ahead, around and behind, the stations robbed of their relays of horses and the posts behind them attacked by Indians, trains assaulted within a few miles of them, they made very narrow escapes. He believed from experience, that the Indians of Cooper's novels were entirely extinct. It was hard to realize they were eight thousand five hundred feet above the sea. They only knew they were over the mountains by a rivulet which flowed to the West. The lofty chains towered like the ruins of magnificent cathedrals, only on a grander scale.

They descended into that great internal basin of six hundred miles, walled in by the mountains, whose waters have no outlet. It has streams so deep as to be unfordable, that pour in their waters and are turned to brine. The water is so heavy those who cannot swim float like a cork. It was on a beautiful Sabbath morning, after a long ride, that emerging from a canon they had their first view of Salt Lake City. It was one of the most beautiful of sights. Their fruit trees, gardens and shrubbery seemed like Paradise after the deserts.

They drove into the city and saw the spacious street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet wide, fine buildings, and magnificent fruit trees. Of the peculiar institutions he would speak before he closed. Thirteen ranges of mountains had lain over their path. Between the mountsins lay parallel lines of valleys. Two-thirds of the way over is the famous silver regions; one town which is three years old, has five thousand inhabitants. Virginia City, on a high hill, has twenty thousand inhabitants. Only five years have elapsed since the discovery, but over fifty millions of dollars have been obtained. Still mining is like a lottery. Out of one hundred companies, less than twenty have paid dividends to their stockholders. Around the fertile valley, they gained at last the foot of the Sierra Nevada, the Andes of the United States. The first view was very grand, but their grandeur increased on their nearer approach. They rolled away seventy miles in width, clothed in green until they reached the line of eternal snow.

When at last the party had by zig-zags reached the top and looked down, the wagons that were yet below looked like childrens baby wagons. They found above the finest roads in the land, and could look down over precipices and yawning chasms stretching below thousands of feet. But they had careful drivers, and were safe. Sixty-five hundred feet above the sea was the gem of western scenery; a beautiful sheet of water, so clear that you can look down one hundred feet instead of ten, and having a steamboat on which to sail, probably higher up than any other place in the world. As they gazed at the smiling landscapes of California spread out in all her beauty at their feet, they felt as Christian must have felt in Pilgrim's Progress reaching the Delectable Mountains. To show the business of the Pacific Railroad he would say that the present road paid two per cent, per mouth dividend. They were joyed to reach the railroad, and thence travel to San Francisco, the great creation of fifteen years, now rivaling Cincinnati and St. Louis, welcoming visitors to hotels, school houses, refinements, luxuries, and hospitalities of metropolitan life.

In all his journeyings he had found nothing so attractive as California, combining together the products of the temperate and torrid zones, with strawberries every month and fruit all the year round. The wool there is almost as fine as swan's down. Out of seven million pounds, one million are consumed in manufactures by one single mill. The ladies in California said John Chinaman made the best baby tenders in the world. Indeed the Chinese are in all positions to the number of eighty thousand. They can live where others would starve; but they must have their bodies carried back to their country after death, and are singularly patient people. The future of the new state seemed as certain as destiny. The people are singularly self-reliant and courageous, Though cut off from four years immigration, yet with her industry and great internal advantages, the Pacific Railroad and the new Steam Line to China, it needs but increased capital and population to extend her prosperity far beyond that of the past.

He traveled thousands of miles into Oregon, and Washington territories, to inspect the interior, and was amply repaid by the grandeur and magnificence of the country that they saw. It was a splendid tract of agricultural land, six hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty wide between the mountains and the sea. It is cultivated and affords a splendid opening for immigration. They stopped at Fort Vancouver, the former home of U. S. Grant (great applause), who now ranks as the great captain of the age. Sublimely grand as the Hudson at the Highlands is, the Columbia piercing the mountains and receiving its tributary streams far exceeds the wide-famed Hudson in beauty. The palisades on the Hudson impress all, but here for miles the like extends. They saw on the railroad there a log-house, denoted nine years before by a young frontiersman, from the Indians. That officer has since won the two stars of a major-general. His name is Phil. Sheridan. (Loud applause) you do right to cheer him. (Cheers.) He thought he might say, without a breach of confidence, that Grant thought Sheridan one of the finest, bravest, and most successful generals in the world.

He saw here a railroad singularly built on an inclined plane. The river widening near its mouth to six or eight miles, at its mouth flows through a rocky gorge, narrow and tempest-tossed.

From Portland, over the mountains, and through a very poor road, they learned how thirteen passengers could be packed into a coach holding five, by putting six on horseback. Riding through the grandest forests in the world, where the telegraph is carried miles without a pole, they reached Olympia. They found many men anxiously awaiting the cargo of seven hundred young women that were to be shipped to them from the East.

Large forests gave them inexhaustible timber, and at the Strait of Fuca many ships of different nations are gathered to receive their cargoes. He had there the sublimest mountain view that ever gladdened his eyes, only rivaled by a sunset upon the Columbia, tinting those snowy peaks. They then arrived within the dominions of the British Queen, with the Stars and Stripes and the Royal George over them. A thirty hour sojourn and a visit to Governor Douglas' garden, where, near up to Labrador, roses and fuschias bloom in the garden, were happy remembrances.

Many of the vineyards of California are as rich in wealth as they are in beauty. They drove down a hillside with thirty-six turns and 1600 feet descent, in ten minutes, and it could only be equaled by a ride down. Niagara Falls. Far up in the Sierra Nevadas, passing Stockton, 300 miles from San Francisco, is the wonder of the continent, the Zo Semite Valley. Through deep valleys, up mountain ranges, skirting long hillsides for fifty miles, at last you look down into the wonderful fissure which you must wind around miles to enter. Its beauty is beyond description. The towering Sierras were around, and they looked down into a smiling valley, eight miles long and narrowing to half a mile in width, a little river winding through and the mountain walls raising from 2000 to 6000 feet, verdureless and seamless. It seemed as if at the creation, the rock was ploughed out from the valley and thrown away. At last they were in the wonderful valley, riding along the river, drinking in its new beauties.

They saw a creek sixty feet wide, falling nine hundred feet at a single leap and at times its waters were like mists. Again, they saw a stream falling in two leaps two thousand six hundred feet, sixteen times as much as the Niagara Falls, leaping down at last with a circular rainbow at the base. The fatigue and danger of ascending the mountain is repaid by the grandeur of the view. A visit across the Continent is amply repaid by these sublime scenes.

Six thousand feet above the sea they found a tree ninety feet in circumference. He gave glowing descriptions of these redwood trees, with cinnamon bark, one to two feet thick. They are supposed to be several thousand years old, born even before the earliest years of the age of Christianity. They taught how brief and narrow were the span of years given to man, but a fiftieth to a hundredth part of these grand old trees lives.

But they were back at San Francisco, the last gun was fired, and in the noble steamer they sailed away from the coast, along the shores of the Republic of Mexico and I call it Republic (cheers. long and loud) I call it Republic because I recognize no rightful Empire there. (Loud cheers.) They passed along Guatemala; passed the volcanoes of fire and water, beautiful with verdure; around the coast of Tehuantepec and Honduras, prolific in mahogany; Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which has nearly all of its population in a single valley. At last they were off New Granada.

After a trip of 3300 miles from the Golden Gate, they landed at Panama, crossed forty-seven miles of the Isthmus which cost $18,000,000, and has well repaid it. It is built about by the inhabitants of Granada, whose costumes seem to be fashioned after the garments of the Garden of Eden.

On the fourth day they were in the Atlantic; on the fifth, in the Gulf Stream; in six and a half they sailed up the crowded bay of New York, and the long journey was over.

Two subjects demanded special notice—Mormonism and the Pacific Railroad.

In the heart of the continent 100,000 people are governed despotically by the will of one man. Through the twelve apostles, then the seventy minor disciples, with the infallibility they concede to the Church, they form a compact union. Polygamous union, in every man and woman so combining, has the tendency of making all of them its defenders; for nowhere else in the whole civilized world can they thus live. They profess to believe in the Old and New Testaments, baptism, regeneration, and the Trinity. The speaker had listened to an Elder, with six wives, who preached that he had as a sectarian believed God to be a spirit, but now he thought God had the same passions as mankind. He reiterated this six times. He said the Savior was to the father as the child is to its father. He closed the sermon by the prediction that Gentile unbelievers would suffer eternal misery.

The man, with this population of different language and nationalities, is no common man. He has, despite a lack of education, great administrative powers. He is a well preserved, broad chested man of six-four years. He uses no stimulants, and has an inflexible will. His wealth is the result of good business qualities, for he has never been accused of dishonesty.

The speaker had had many conversations with Brigham Young on the subject. That man had contended that he had had a special revelation on the subject of taking more wives to himself. The speaker had declared it was full time to have another revelation, prohibiting it hereafter. Young had declared he wished that would occur: but asked if they gave up the plurality of wives, would they not be required to give up the Mormon Bible. The speaker had answered No. He trusted they would soon have the revelation. (Laughter.)

Yet there was open dissent by that public to Young's expression. The "gentiles" numbering scarce one among fifty, labored manfully against polygamy, and spoke determinedly against the evil. One elder with three wives said if Brigham made such a revelation they would take occasion to discover whether it was a holy revelation.

The religion of the Mormons teaches that women can only reach heaven by uniting with man. He believed, from his scant means of knowledge; that the women were very unhappy. He knew nothing of the pure love of husband and wife, and were ever in dread of others taking away all their share of a husband's love. They cannot escape; they have not a single chance.—Marriages of three sisters to one man, a mother and her daughters to another, nieces to another, are there not all sins against humanity? When wives are separated into different houses, loneliness and desertion for months is the result.

You ask, what is the remedy? That is hard to say. The unheeding governments of the past have allowed this evil to grow to a direful extent. As delusive as he believed this faith of religion to be, he would not interfere with it, but he would separate it from Bigamy and incest in open defiance of the laws of this country and the world. In Nebraska this law is respected, and in Utah, the Mormons should be taught they must respect the laws of humanity. The Government cannot tolerate that they should commit treason, arson, murder and bigamy because of an asserted revelation. (Cheers.) A small secession has been made from them to the purer teachings of Smith. The Government must support them. Either repeal all laws against polygamy or enforce them. (Cheers.)

Some military officers there have two and three wives each. They disobeyed the laws, and it would not be his fault if they retained their commissions. (Cheers.)

The attention of the country should be directed to the rich mines yet unsought in the territory of Utah. That was the district in which he found the Saints all sinners and the Jews all Gentiles! Without conflict or bloodshed, with the Pacific Railroad passing through, the whistle of the locomotive and the sound of the miner's pick will sound the requiem of Mormonism.

As to the families of Brigham Young, he confessed to having children living, having lost two boys and eight girls.

He left the subject; hoping to see the day when this "twin relic of barbarism" should be forever and effectively overthrown by the Government. (Cheers.)

The Pacific Railroad will be a bond of amity and union. It is a national necessity. His journey had reconfirmed his former belief. It is a business, and a political necessity. The ports must be as closely as can be bound together. Providence has written throughout the land, and in the late conflict, "What God has joined together let no man put asunder." It is a military necessity to defend California, in case of foreign war. It is a commercial necessity, with the opening of the great new steamship line to Asia. It is a necessity for the national development.

Twenty years ago the mines were not known. Now over one million miles of mineral wealth are open to all seekers. Week after week new and richer discoveries are made, that were deposited there by the Creator to be the heritage of what He seems to have wished to be the wealthiest nation of the world. It is impossible now to supply the mining machinery, but the completion of the Pacific Railroad will remedy that. He hoped that it would be but a trunk line, with branches extending out in all directions.

The completion of this railroad is the darling wish of all Californians of all ages and sizes. You cannot realize in what endearing language they speak of their old homes. The spot they left is always called by them home—where father and mother live, that it takes a month to hear from! A longing to re-visit home is as ardent as the affection of parent and child. It was this that crushed out forever the ambitious desires of the dominant secessionists in favor of a Pacific Republic. It was this that poured their riches into the coffers of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

Excluding the receipts of the great Fairs, California sent more money than all the other States together. It is for such people, who have sent from $600,000,000 to $800,000,000, that he urged the erection of the railroad: Not for them alone, but for the welfare of the whole of this great land. Irrigation and culture combined will soon make the deserts between to blossom as the rose.

With increased and cheapened facilities, with the gigantic disclosing of the immense wealth of the country to foreign nations, in the language of our late noble President, Abraham Lincoln (cheers), the West will be not only the granary, but the treasury of the world.—*Phil'a. Inquirer.*

LITTLE CHILDREN.

Words of inspiration tell us that the angels are "minister ng spirits," and to the Christain this truth is peculiarly dear.—But these are unseen ministers; we feel their presence; we do not see them, and while it is a delicious thought to know that the loved are near us, it has no doubt been the means of reclaiming many a wanderer, or at least restraining him from the depths of evil he might otherwise have reached, to feel that a mother's spirit was hovering near, cognizant of all that he might do or say; and often the grief of those mourning for dear ones gone before is lessened by the thought that they are still watching over and guarding their earthly friends.

We have other ministering angels than these,—the dear little children that cluster around our hearthstones, and entwine themselves around our hearts. Christ said, "Except ye become as little children," because He knew that no where on earth could be found that purity of thought and beautiful faith so heavenly in their nature, save in the heart of a little child. Wise and great men may argue, contend, and dispute to convince each other of some great truth; but who can withstand the endearing influence and winning ways of a sweet, little child?

The dew of morning most refreshes the summer blossoms; so the sweet, touching confidence and sublime simplicity of childhood keep fresh the flowers of affection, and prevent the heart from becoming cold and unfeeling. God bless little children, we often say as we go up and down the streets; may their hearts never grow hard, rough, and selfish. In whatever circumstances they are placed, keep them pure and holy. A sad, sad thing for the crown to slip from the little, golden haired head, the sweet, blue eyes to mirror forth a soul all sin and darkness; the voice so soft and musical, so full of love, as the little, dimpled arms clasp our neck—husky with passion, disgusting in language, and foul with imprecation.—Revolting picture! We cannot bear to think of it. And still, dear mother, this will be the case unless you take careful heed. When you fold your babe to your bosom, do you think as much of its disposition and temper as of the little, embroidered dress it wears? When you carry it to the font, are you as earnestly craving His Spirit upon it as you are eager that the baptismal robe should be of a dainty costly material? The careful gardener prunes, lops off, and traines his vines. Do you train yours in the way that leadeth to eternal life? It is a sacred thing to be a mother. It is the highest office that mortal can attain to, and fearful in the result if there is the least misstep or waywardness.

A LAWYER addressed the court as "gentlemen," instead of "your honors." After he had concluded, a brother of the bar reminded him of his error. He immediately rose to apologise, thus:—"May it please the court—in the heat of the debate, I called your honors gentlemen. I made a mistake, and beg pardon."

AFFECTION.

How much more we might make of our family life, if our friendships, of every secret thought of love, blossomed into a deed! We are now speaking merely of personal caresses. These may or may not be the best language of affection. Many are endowed with a delicacy, a fastidiousness of organization, which shrinks away from too much of these, repelled and overpowered. But there are words and looks, and little observances, thoughtfulness, watchful little attentions, which speak of love, which make it manifest and there is scarcely a family that might not be richer in heart wealth for more of them. It is a mistake to suppose that relations must, of course, love each other because they are relations. Love must be cultivated and can be increased by judicious culture, as wild fruits may double their bearing under the hands of the gardener; and love can dwindle and die out of neglect as choice flower seeds planted in poor soil, dwindle and grow single. Two causes, in our Anglo Saxon nature, prevent this easy faculty and flow of expression, wich strike one so pleasantly in the Italian or French life; the dread of flattery, and a constitutional shyness. "I perfectly longed to tell So and so how I admired her, the other day," said Miss X. "Then, why in the world didn't you tell her? "Oh, it would seem like flattery, you know.' Now what is flattery? Flattery is *insincere* praise, given from interested motives, but not the sincere utterance to a friend of what we deem good and lovely in him. And so, for fear of flattering, these dreadfully sincere people go on, side by side, with those they love and admire, giving them all the time the impression of utter indifference. Parents are so afraid of exciting pride and vanity in their children by the expression of their love and approbation that a child sometimes goes sad and discouraged by their side, and learns, with surprise, in some chance way, that they are proud and fond of him. There are times when an open expression of a father's love would be worth more than church or sermon to a boy; and his father can not utter it—will not show it. The other thing that represses the utterances of love is the characteristic shyness of the Anglo Saxon blood. Oddly enough, a race born of two demonstrative, out spoken persons—the German and the French—has an habitual reserve that is like neither. There is a powerlessness of utterance in our blood that we should fight against and struggle outward toward expression. We can educate ourselves to it, if we know and feel the necessity; we can make it a Christian duty not to love, but to be loving—not only to be true friends but to show ourselves friendly. We can make ourselves say the kind things that rise in our hearts and tremble back on our lips—do the gentle and hopeful deeds which we long to do and shrink back from; and, little by little, it will grow easier—the love spoken will bring back the answer of love—the kind deed will bring back a kind deed in return—till the hearts in the family circle instead of being so many frozen, icy islands, shall be full of warm airs and echoing bird voices answering back and forth with a constant melody of love.—*H. B. Stowe.*

CONSCIENCE MAKES COWARDS OF US ALL. This has had a bit of testimony to prove its truth during the past week. The cashier of a dry goods establishment in New York is the witness. This man had been ten years in the service of the house and won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He has enjoyed a good salary and occupied a comfortable residence in the upper part of the city. Last Friday morning he called the manager of the firm aside and informed him that his conscience troubled him on a certain point, and he could only feel easy by making a full confession. A year ago, when petroleum was the rage he became somewhat infatuated with the oil fever. A friend offered him a splendid interest for $500, and while deliberating upon the matter an opportunity occurred for him to "borrow" from the money drawer. The temptation was too great and he yielded.—The $500 was invested and he "struck ile." The investment has returned $20,000, and many persons would consider the cashier a happy man. He replaced the borrowed money, and endeavored to enjoy the proceeds of the speculation. Conscience pursued him daily and hourly until he could no longer endure the agony. He made a full confession of the transaction and insisted upon paying the $20,000 to his employers. The proprietors, after mature deliberation, received the money, which they set aside for benevolent purposes. In consideration of the man's good character and his candor in revealing what could never have been discovered, they have concluded to retain him in his position.

JOHN ADAMS' COURTSHIP.

A corresponden of the Boston Transcript gives the following interesting reminiscence:

John Adams sought the hand of the daughter of Rev. Mr. Smith, of Weymouth and Miss Abigal was pleased to accept the proposal of Mr. Adams, much to the chagrin of the parson, the objection being that Adams was a man of humble origin and moderate ability, and could never aspire to anything more than the position of an humble villiage lawyer. His visits to her home were frequent and prolonged, but no hospitalities were tendered by the Rev. Smith, either to Adams or his nag; for while Abigal only had watchful care over him, his "bay" passed the weary hours of night in feeding on the hitching-post.

Now, Abigal had a sister whose name was Mary, who was betrothed to a wealthier, and it was believed more promising young man, whose presence was welcomed most cordially by the reverend's family.

The good parson had promised each of his daughters that on the occasion of their marriage he would preach a sermon from a text of the bride's own selection. Mary first married, and "beautifully appropriate" did the father think the text—"And Mary hath chosen that good part?" In due time Abigal married and chose for her text, "For "For John came neither eating nor drinking and they say, He hath a devil." Tradition does not tell us, as we remember, how the text pleased the father, but the sermon was preached. Mary, indeed, chose a good part; her life was a happy one, and her husband was a man of means and respectability

Abigal was a woman of strong affections, a practical wife and possessed of great nobility of character, while the names of her husband and son will live as long as the love of liberty inspires the soul of man.

"What is the difference between a spider and a duck?" "One has its feet on a web, and the other a web on its feet."

INSURANCE.—The following toast was recently pronounced at a fireman's dinner, and was received with great applause: "The ladies—their eyes kindle the only flame against which there is no insurance."

A placard in the window of a patent medicine vendor, in the Rue St. Honore, Paris, reads as follows: "The public are requested not to mistake this shop for that of another quack just opposite."

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The Germans, says the Philadelphia *American*, are coming with a flood, and another and greater wave lies behind the foremost, rolling in with equal power and use. We have received so much from the Tetonic home that we are anxious for more, and willing to see all of Tetonia depopulated, if only our own acres are covered. The wish may not, perhaps, run to this whole extent, as we desire to continue our friendly mercantile and literary relations with the most educated, economical, and provident, as well as self reliant race in the world; but it points strongly in that direction, and asks for us the whole overflow of all Germany. We are glad to see that the wish is being gratified Within the week past we met a whole cargo of German immigrants, at the foot of Dock street, destined for the interior, and we know that hundreds pass through unnoticed for every one who is seen.

It is stated that the facilities for emigration from Germany are now wholly inadequate to the demand, and that hundreds and thousands there are anxiously seeking removal who find no means for it. Two new steamers are building for the Bremen Lloyd's Line to New York at Glasgow, which will make seven large steam vessels in this line, and the Hamburg Company will hereafter run their ships weekly. From these facts it would seem that the German business—immigration as well as commerce—would soon acquire a greater force than ever. If the volume continues, the labor question is ended. The German irruption will swell over the South and West like a freshet, and the influence will speedily settle all difficult questions there. It will, at all events, add much to our prosperity, and help the future towards realizing those ends which are almost in view.

INFLUENCE OF FEMALES.

It is better for you to pass an evening, once, or twice a week, in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's songs by heart, than in a club, tavern, or the pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. The men who avoid female society have dull perceptions and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is uninspiring to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not know one tune from another; but, as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, sauce, and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a well-regulated kindly woman about her girl Fanny, or her boy Frank, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from woman's society is, that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your moral men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipes and say we won't go out, we prefer ourselves and our ease; and the greatest benefit that comes to man from a woman's society is, that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

AN ENGLISHMAN BAMBOOZLED.—Kendall, formerly of the N. O. *Picayune*, relates the following, which occurred in his presence at Baden Baden, in Germany.

*** At this juncture we were joined by an English party, when the subject brought under discussion was bathing.

"I take a cold sponge bath every morning when at home," said John Bull.

"So do I," retorted the Yankee.

"Winter and summer," continued the Englishman.

"My system exactly," responded the Yankee.

"Is your weather and water cold?" queried John Bull.

"Right chilly," continued Brother Jonathan.

"How cold?" inquired John.

"So cold that the water all freezes as I pour it down my back, and rattles upon the floor in the shape of hail!" responded the Yankee, with the same cunning twinkle of the eye. "Were you in the next room to me in America," he continued, "and could hear me as I am taking my sponge bath of a cold winter's morning, you would think I was pouring dry beans down my back!"

The Englishman shrugged his shoulders as with a chill, and marvelled.

WHAT IS AN EDITOR?—At a late printers' festival the editorial vocation was thus "done up:"

The man that is expected to know everything, tell all that he knows, and guess at the rest; to make known his character, establish the reputation of his neighbors, and elect all candidates for office; to plow everybody and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and the epitaph on his tombstone; "Here he lies at last." In short, he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety; his lever is his pen; his boiler is filled with ink; his tender his scissors; his driving wheels public opinion; whenever he explodes it is caused by non-payment of subscriptions.

FREE TRADE.—The English cannot claim the bad fame of inventing "Free Trade." The Americans are not the first people cursed with its selfishness. It is of Philistine origin, and the Israelites were its most ancient victims. See how it once impoverished and disabled the chosen people. "Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel: (for the Philistines said, Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears:) but all the Israelites went down to the Philistines

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY DEC. 8, 1865.

Reminiscences of Court Week.

Court week is generally a busy hurrying season and all except lawyers and hotel-keepers rejoice when its worry and vexation are over. The last, though one of less than usual labor on the part of the members of the bar, presented many features of more than ordinary interest. The most striking were those brought out by the Reed trial. The remarkable psychological phenomena developed in the panelling of a jury, are probably unequalled in the history of criminal jurisprudence, and present an interesting field for the investigation of the student of mental philosophy. That men should have formed and frequently expressed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner and yet when called as jurors have no opinions at all, may seem strange to many, but it must be true, for they testified to the facts. That others who had formed and expressed opinions, yet felt perfectly confident of their ability to try the prisoner impartially, certainly speaks highly for the mental ability of the Democratic jurors of Bedford county, as intelligent men everywhere are aware of the great difficulty of laying aside one's prejudices and judging impartially a case in which those prejudices are involved. Jurors in our County seem, as testified to by themselves, to be entirely free from these frailties so common to humanity. Still more remarkable, if possible, is the case where jurors have also been summoned as witnesses and have lived in the immediate vicinity of the fatal occurrence or been personal enemies of one of the parties, and though utterly oblivious of being summoned as witnesses, as well as the counsel who had them summoned, yet whose memories were retentive enough to recollect that they had never even formed, much less expressed an opinion on the case, and who felt themselves not only capable, but so eminently fit to try the case as to make persistent efforts to get themselves placed upon the jury. The phenomenon, in the case of the keen-sighted witness, of one faculty or sense acquiring an extraordinary development at the exposure of some other, is one of more common occurrence. The fact that the District Attorney, who never but once before had addressed a jury, should have felt it to be his duty to make the closing speech, especially when, as he acknowled, his feelings and prejudices were in favor of the prisoner, and he had assistant counsel abundantly able to take care of the interests of the Commonwealth, is a remarkable case of *conscience* and evinces an extraordinary, though not altogether unaccountable tenderness. Altogether, jurors, witnesses, &c. have proved themselves very apt students, under the *Gazette's* instructions not to make up their minds on the case, and those, who did not heed the admonition, had no scruples about laying aside former opinions, when their work required it.

SNAKES IN COUNCIL! A LECTURE.

The remnant of the Copperhead host fearing a failure on the head of the news from New Jersey, thought to avoid tho ignominy, by calling a meeting of the Keystone Club for court week, instead of the usual mass meeting. They also took care to inform their people that a certain individual by the name of Shunk from York, Pa. would deliver a lecture. The design was to entice enough people, from both parties, there, under the delusive title of a "Lecture" to save them from the morticatian of a failure. After repeated ringings of the Court House bell, we, with a few friends, led by our curiosity to see the snakes wriggle, wended our way to the Court House. The house was cold, the meeting unorganized, and scarcely enough copperheads there to fill the bar. After considerable parleying, the meeting was called to order and Mr. Shunk made his appearance and informed the audience that he proposed to lecture on "*Abolition Yankee Literature.*" We were at once struck with the apparent verdancy of the individual. The lecture fully confirmed our first impression. His statement, that the events of the last four years had so busied the minds of the party and its leaders, with the heavy literature of draft notices that they had no time to spare for the higher walks of literature, was fully verified by the style of his so-called *lecture.* The intimation that ten days was a short notice on which to prepare for glory, death, or (here the speaker seemed to hesitate as to the propriety of adding, or Canada, but in consideration for the *returned wanderers* present forbore) fell with chilling effect on the members of the club. The pith of the tirade, for appearance sake dubbed a lecture, was the abuse attempted to be heaped upon that New England literature, for want of which, and the intelligence accompanying it, the lecturer related with mournful emphasis, how his ignorant progenitors, were muleted by sharpers. The would-be-lecturer himself forgot for the time, that the little English he managed to get into intelligible shape. had been taught him, in all probability, by a yankee school-teacher, from a Cobb's, Emerson's or some other yankee spelling book of a later date, that when he used a word he did not know the meaning of, and he did it often, it was all for want of reference to an unabridged Yankee, Webster's or Worcester's Dictionary. To give an idea of the very ethereal character of his remarks, we give, verbatim, his statement of the effect upon his mental constitution caused by the sight of a wood-cut of old John Brown, he said: "*I said nothing, but I gave utterance to a mild aspiration.*" What that aspiration, uttered in a moment of speechless surprise, was, he did not inform his audience. After a general acknowledgment that New Englanders wrote more, thought more, published more books than all the country beside, were first to see where an advantage could be gained, in fact were the shrewdest people in the land, and were really shaping the policy of the country (we don't mean to intimate that he did this intentionally) until his keepers began to think he had turned abolitionist, he seemed suddenly to recollect his position and immediately proceeded to warn his hearers, to beware of books, papers and periodicals generally, and of Sunday-school books and preachers particularly. He next regaled his audience with a rehearsal of the beauties and virtues of the Harper publications, in the palmy days when they published such charming illustrations of prize fights and other popular pastimes, and were in the front rank of Democratic publishers, but warned them against the pernicious influence of those pestilential sheets, in these degenerate days when they have forgotten the glories of the prize ring and race-course, and have given themselves to the advocacy of universal freedom, the integrity of the Union, the spread of general intelligence, &c. in other words since they have in reality become "*Journals of Civilization.*" The spread of intelligence and the love of reading among the people, has played havoc with the cops of late years, hence the leaders lift up a warning voice to their followers directing them to carefully exclude books, papers and preachers from their firesides, if the Democracy is ever again to regain its old ascendancy. The richest joke of the evening came off, when a meek looking individual in a corner of the room rose up, and with becoming solemnity suggested, the propriety of asking a copy of the lecture for publication. The idea of publishing a production that had failed to elicit, on its delivery, a single hearty cheer, was so unexpected, and of so doubtful an expediency, that it only received about a dozen votes, most of them from republicans present, the only ones who really enjoyed the fun.

A BAR.

In some Courts of Justice, there is a sort of charmed circle, or enclosure, embracing the Jury boxes, which is regarded as sacred to the use of the Judges, Jurors on duty, members of the Bar and students of law. Bedford County is entirely too democratic to tolerate such exclusiveness: true she has the enclosure but it is no charmed circle. A tradition still exists, that it also partook of this exclusive character in the days of "Auld Lang Syne" but the barriers have long been broken down. The rules as gathered from observation by which this very desirable object was accomplished seem to be as follows: with a dignified walk and an air of imperturable gravity each man or boy as he comes in at the court room door, should fix his eye on the most desirable empty seat either in the jury boxes or among the chairs, take possession of it and become a fixture there. When there are no more empty seats, the best plan is to take a position behind the chair of some member of the bar, or one of the judges, watch your opportunity and the moment he gets up slide into his seat; if he has the impudence to return and show signs of surprise, you have only to put on an air of indignation at his presumption and he will in all probability stand up or take a back seat in the audience outside the bar and leave you alone in your glory. The most troublesome persons are the aged, grayhaired men, as you are always expected to respect gray hairs. The only way to manage these is not to see them; don't let on you are aware of their presence, they may look around a little, but will generally take a back seat in the end. If the dirty-faced boys and loafers about town will carefully follow these rules, they can generally obtain a comfortable seat inside the Bar and with a little practice may occasionally secure the Judge's seat.

"MORAL ASPECT OF THE REED CASE."

Under the above head, and others, the *Gazette* of last week ventilates the Reed Case after a fashion of its own to the extent of three and a half columns. The tone and language of the various articles are anything but flattering to the moral character of either editor or paper. They are suggestive in themselves, as an index of the morals of the individual who undertakes to discuss the "MORAL *aspect of the Reed Case.*" The *moral aspect* of the case will only be understood, when after a careful study of the evidence, the Judges charge, and the verdict of the Jury, the facts are taken into consideration that, of the 60 jurors summoned, 52 were democrats and those not by any means, with a few exceptions, the best men among even the Democrats of the county and further that in panelling the jury the defense not only carefully excluded every union man but peremptorily challenged some of the best Democrats that were called; now all know that peremptory challenges are resorted to, only when there is no legal objection to a juror whom the challenging party determines to exclude. Now all the evidence goes to show that the defence did not only not dare to trust the case to a jury upon which there was a single Union man, even for appearance sake, but that they did not dare trust it to jury of the best Democrats of the county. And, further, we believe that with a jury of the best men of the Democrats, Reed would have been found *Guilty* of Manslaughter, at least if not of *Murder* in the first degree, and that this was the reason that the best men even of the Democrats were peremptorily challenged by the defence.

THE HAYTIEN REBELLION.

HAVANA, NOV. 25.—Jamaica and Cape Haytien advices to the 17th of November have been received by the steamer *Carrabells.*

The ex-Emperor of Hayti, Soulouque, his Prime Minister. Solomon, and twenty-four others of his family and suite are passengers by the *Carrabells,* on their way for St. Thomas, having been banished from Jamaica by the British.

The insurrection is reported as entirely subdued. Paul Bogle, the leader, forty-two years of age, with many others, had been publicly executed, and there are others under arrest, also condemned to death.

Cape Haytien has been bombarded by two British war steamers, the city reduced to ashes, and the ports destroyed. The troops of Geffrard are in possession of the ruins of the city. Many of the Rebels were killed and wounded. This town was the stronghold of the Rebellion, and it is generally believed that the Rebellion is at an end, Geffrod retaining the Presidential chair in tranquillity. The British Consul-General, Robert Burch, the famous Burch, of Charleston blockade notoriety, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to the republics of Central America to reside at Guatemala.

The steamer *Liberty* arrived to-day. The *Hendrick Hudson* has been repaired, and will sail for Philadelphia to-night.

President Johnson, in a proclamation dated Nov. 30, announced the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus in all the States and Territories excepting Virginia, Kentucky, Tennssee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, the Dirtrict of Columbia, New Mexico and Arizona.

On the 17th ult. a party of Indians in the northern part of the State of Nevada, among the Black Mountains, were attacked and one hundred and twenty of them killed, by 60 California volunteers. One Californian was killed and two wounded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The Republican Members of Congress to the number of 124 met in caucus to night in the hall of the House of Representatives. There were no members present from the late insurrectionary States. Hon. Justin Morrill, of Maine, acted as Chairman, and Hon. I. Donnelly, of Minnesota, as Secretary.

On motion a committee of seven were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Raymond, of New York, Spalding and Washburne, of Illinois, Payne of Missouri, Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Blaine, of Maine, who reported the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled. That a joint committee of fifteen members be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House, and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so called Confederate States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either Houses of Congress, with leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise, and until such report shall have been made and finally acted upon by Congress, no member shall be received into either House from any of said so called Confederate States; the papers relating to Representatives of said States shall be referred to said committee without debate.

This resolution was ado pted unanimously, and will be offered by Mr. Stevens, chairman of the special committee who prepared it.

The caucus desired to refer the contested case of Koontz and Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, to the Committee on Elections, when appointed, to report on the subject. The returns of each were considered irregular by the Governor of the State.

The caucus proceeded to the selection of candidates for officers of the House, when Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was nominated for the Speakership, by acclamation, and so was Hon. Edward Mc Pherson, of Pennsylvania, for Clerk. For Sergeant at-arms, Midway, of New Hampshire, was also re-nominated unanimously, Colonel Ingram having withdrawn as a candidate. For Doorkeeper, Goodenow, of N. Y., and Hawkins Taylor, of Kansas, were balloted for, the latter receiving 58 votes. Mr. Goodenow having received the highest number of votes his nomination was made unanimous. Col. Given was selected as a candidate for Postmaster, in place of the present incumbent, Mr. King. With this exception, all the officers of the former House have been renominated.

The Democrats, about twenty five or thirty in number, also held a caucus to night in the Judiciary Committee room, Hon. Winfield in the chair, and Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Secretary. They had an interchange of views and decided to hold an adjourned meeting on Monday morning at 10 o' clock, to nominate candidates in opposition to the Republicans.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

The Senate met at 12 o' clock noon, and was called to order by Mr. Foster (Conn.)

Rev. Dr. Gray delivered an impressive prayer.

Mr. Foot (Vt.) presented the credentials of Luke P. Polard, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Collamer, of Vermont. Mr Pollard took the prescribed oath.

Mr. Wright (N. J.) presented the credentials of John R. Stockton, Senator elect from New Jersey.

Mr. Cowan (Pa.) presented the protest of the members of the Legislature of New Jersey, alleging that a majority of that body had not voted for Mr. Stockton, and he was not therefore, constitutionally elected. The protest was ordered to lie on the table for the present and Mr. Stockton took the prescribed oath.

Mr. Summer (Mass.) introduced bills of the following titles: Bill to carry out the principles of a republican form of Government in the District of Columbia; a bill prescribing an oath to maintain a republican form of Government in the rebel States; a bill in part execution of the guarantee of a republican form of Government in the Constitution of the United States; a bill on the subject of appropriate legislation to enforce the amendment of the Constitution and prohibiting slavery: a bill to preserve the right of trial by jury, by securing impartial jurors in the courts of the United States; a bill to enforce the guarantee of a republican form of government in certain States whose governments have been usurped and over thrown.

Mr. Sumner introduced the following: Joint resolution declaratory of the amendment abolishing slavery; a series of resolutions declaring the duty of Congress, especially in respect to the loyal citizens of rebel States; a series of resolutions declaratory of the duty of Congress with respect to guarantees of the national security and national faith in the rebel States.

The above were all ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) introduced a bill to regulate the franchise in the District of Columbia which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harris (New York) introduced a bill to regulate the judiciary of the United States—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson (Mass) introduced a bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of States declared in rebellion—ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The galleries are densely crowded and much good humor is prevalent among the members.

At noon, Mr. McPherson, the clerk of the House, proceeded to call, as required by law, the roll of the members elect. When the roll was being called Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, whose name is not on the list, wished to suggest something, but the clerk refused to be interrupted.

After the call was completed Mr. Maynard again rose, but the Clerk again ruled him out of order.

One hundred and seventy-five members answered to their names.

Mr. Brooks (New York) made a speech characterizing the omission of the members from Tennessee from the roll as unprecedented. If Mr. Maynard was not a loyal man, from a Union and loyal State, the President himself was not loyal but an alien and a stranger.

He charged that the adoption of the resolution by the Republican caucus was designed as antagonistic to the President's forthcoming message.

The House took no action on the subject, but under the operation of the previous question, proceeded to the election of a speaker. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, and Mr. Brooks, of New York, being placed in nomination.

The result was announced as follows: Colfax 138; Brooks 35. Mr. Colfax was declared elected amid applause from the floor and galleries, and was conducted to the chair by Mr. Morrill and Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Colfax made a brief but eloquent and patriotic speech.

Having taken the oath of office himself, the Speaker administered it to the other members, who were called up by delegations.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) introduced a resolution declaring Mr. McPherson Clerk, Mr. Ordway Sergeant-at-Aarms, Mr. Goodenow Doorkeeper, and Mr. Given Postmaster, until their successors shall be duly qualified. The yeas and nays were ordered and Mr. Wilson's resolution was adopted, yeas 138, nays 35. These officers of the House were then sworn.

Mr. Stevens offered a bill, approved in the Republican caucus for the appointment of a committee to examine and report whether any of the so-called Confederate States are entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. Eldridge objected to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Stevens moved the suspension of the rules. This was agreed to and the bill was then introduced.

Mr. Dawson moved to lay the resolution on the table.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of the election held in the State of Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1865:

COUNTIES:	Auditor General		Surveyor Gen'l.	
	J. F. Hartranft	W. W. H. Davis.	J. M. Campbell.	J. P. Linton....
Adams.....	2,633	2,647	2,634	2,647
Allegheny....	11,139	5,650	11,162	6,958
Armstrong...	2,810	2,506	2,818	2,507
Beaver.....	2,242	1,496	2,244	1,500
Bedford.....	2,432	2,569	2,431	2,569
Berks.....	4,846	10,001	4,830	10,015
Blair.....	2,501	1,773	1,471	1,794
Bradford.....	5,242	2,304	5,169	2,361
Bucks	5,778	6,131	5,778	6,149
Butler	2,683	2,361	2,691	2,364
Cambria	1,957	2,716	1,918	2,749
Cameron	285	211	282	207
Carbon	1,414	1,612	1,412	1,590
Centre.....	2,745	2,933	2,743	2,937
Chester.....	7,073	4,947	7,066	4,952
Clarion.....	1,177	1,967	1,178	1,972
Clearfield.....	1,807	2,087	1,309	2,081
Clinton.....	1,427	1,785	1,422	1,805
Columbia.....	1,591	3,007	1,589	3,016
Crawford.....	4,188	2,907	4,190	2,922
Cumberland..	3,269	3,710	3,283	3,713
Dauphin.....	4,885	3,261	4,857	3,285
Delaware	2,647	1,335	2,648	1,332
Elk.....	237	539	233	544
Erie.....	3,847	2,051	3,844	2,041
Fayette.....	3,698	3,670	3,110	3,662
Franklin.....	3,020	3,496	3,615	3,507
Fulton.....	692	864	690	850
Forest.....	77	50	78	55
Greene.....	1,407	2,542	1,402	2,523
Huntingdon..	2,552	1,589	2,565	1,598
Indiana.....	3,739	1,620	3,752	1,630
Jefferson.....	1,741	1,662	1,736	1,677
Juniata.....	1,260	1,485	1,259	1,483
Lancaster.....	11,409	5,976	11,410	5,962
Lawrence.....	2,264	923	2,268	919
Lebanon.....	3,052	1,903	3,048	1,906
Lehigh	3,547	4,531	3,508	4,546
Luzerne.....	6,155	6,914	6,110	6,908
Lycoming.....	3,192	3,397	3,153	3,438
McKean	581	444	568	440
Mercer.....	3,582	2,611	3,580	2,744
Mifflin.....	1,568	1,515	1,563	1,521
Monroe.....	411	1,920	411	1,901
Montgomery	5,910	6,928	5,884	6,952
Montour.....	837	1,209	847	1,206
North'mpton	2,772	4,710	2,767	4,719
Northumb'd.	2,424	2,843	2,419	2,843
Perry.	2,387	2,037	2,285	2,047
Philadelphia	49,959	39,831	49,924	39,821
Pike.....	234	821	236	799
Potter	792	270	795	265
Schuylkill.....	6,002	6,831	5,986	6,845
Somerset.....	2,580	1,412	2,577	1,411
Snyder	1,631	1,126	1,829	1,128
Sullivan.....	312	583	306	585
Susquehanna	3,292	1,999	3,288	1,995
Tioga.....	3,191	965	3,190	956
Union	1,593	1,133	1,584	1,147
Venango.....	2,611	2,285	2,906	2,292
Warren.....	1,734	971	1,719	959
Washington..	4,487	3,949	4,466	3,944
Wayne.....	1,577	1,943	1,567	1,945
Westmore l'd	4,033	5,097	4,093	5,108
Wyoming.....	1,214	1,261	1,211	1,262
York.....	4,534	6,917	4,564	6,922
Total.....	238,400	215,740	237,967	215,981

Mercer county 123 votes for W. H. H. Davis.

RECAPITULATION.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

J. F. Hartranft, Union,.....	238,400
W. W. H. Davis, Dem.,.....	215,740
Hartranft's majority,.....	22,660

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

J. M. Campbell, Union,.....	237,967
J. P. Linton, Dem.,.....	215,981
Campbell's majority,.....	21,986

The total vote for Auditor General is 554,140, which is 118,562 less than the heavy vote for President in 1860. Hartranft's vote is 57,091 less than Lincoln's, and Davis' 60,576 less than McClellan's, the decline in each party being nearly the same.

A SATRDAY SERMON.

We clip the following sensible article on eight hour system, which is now being discused by the press, from *Harpers Weekly*

If there could be a law restricting manuel labor to six hours a day and securing constant and ample employment upon those terms, with increased wages to the workman and higher profits to the capitalist, who would not favor it with all his heart? So if there could be a law by which disease could be abolished and the heat of the dog-days and the cold of midwinter mollified, who would be so inhuman as to oppose it? Yet one of these laws is as practicable as the other. All the laws of society are effective only so far as they re-enact the higher law of nature. When they are opposed to them society pays the penalty in suffering. It is useless to legislate against the attraction of gravity or of cohesion, or to attempt to re-distribute the oxygen and nitrogen of the atmosphere.

The laws of political economy are not less absolute than other laws. They are not determined by our wishes and hopes, but by the actual condition of society. The rate of wages will always depend upon the demand for labor. Capital will always invest itself where it can count upon the highest return. These are axioms or indisputable truths. That capitalists are often unjust, and laborers often oppressed, is true; but that fact does not effect the great law of the relation of wages to the supply of labor and of capital to profits.

Therefore, in the legal regulation of the lapor question, we must always bear in mind the inflexible laws which we do not make and which control those that we do. But fortunately Political Economy like all other sciences is capable of development. There are truths already discovered, but there are others which may yet be ascertained. For instance, the exact amount of manual labor measured by time, which may be most effectively performed by the average laborer under certain conditions of climate and other calculaber circumstances, is a fair subject of investigation and experiment. But when determined, the result can not be disturbed. It must be accepted and treated as a truth.

Now labor is a commodity like cotton or corn. Its price must depend upon its supply. Where the supply is greatly in excess of the demand the price will inevitably be low—where it is inadequate the price will be high. Every man can understand that proposition. Its truth is not disturbed by the natural desire of every man not to be overworked, and to have time for education and recreation. Suppose that the city of New York should make a law restricting the working-day to four hours, upon the principal that, if every man in the world did his fair share of the work of the world, four hours would be enough, what would be the consequence? The demand for labor in the city would cease, and, with its ceasing, wages would decline. And how could this result be avoided? Would you pass a law compelling employers to pay the same wages for four hours' work that is elsewhere paid for ten? That you might do, but the result then would simply be that capital would emigrate. Would you undertake to prevent its removal by penalties? Certainly you would not; and even if you did, and enforced your laws, the inevitable consequence would be the destruction of capital. You may forcibly compel a man to remain in one spot, but no law can force him to use his sagacity to his own disadvantage.

Must the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarred from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture? Surely not, unless the world is a total failure and the deepest human faith a lie. But there are no short cuts to happiness. The British laborer is to-day a man who is, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him cut of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in that excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get higher wages for a shorter day, and he will come here. The result would be that wages would ultimately rise in England and fall in the United States.

Where, then, is the day break? In what direction lies hope? It lies, first, in the growing intelligence of mankind; and, second, in invention and science. As we come to see that the comfort and security of every member of society depends upon the general welfare selfishness will be checked, or, if you choose, refined, while invention will at once multiply and faciliate labor. The cure for all social evils lies in the moral elevation of society in the increasing spirit of fraternity and co-operation. And that is as sure as it is slow.

FROM MEXICO

The French Evacuating Sinaloa.—The Juarists Gaining Ground at Matamoras General Espinosa not Killed.—News from Juares' Head-Quarters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Additional official news has been received by the Mexican Minister, to the effect that not only the State of Chihuahua, but also that of Sinaloa, was being evacuated by the French who could no longer oppose the Republican insurrection. Abandoning Moria, Concordia and Mesillas, they were compelled to embark at Mazatlan where only 900 were left. This retreat had encouraged the patriots, who under the command of General Rubi, were getting ready to attack the city, thus putting an end to the French invasion of Sinaloa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Galveston *Bulletin* of November 15th says the news from Brownsville, brought by Captain Eaton F. Brown, is that the Juarists are gaining ground in the siege of Matamoros, General Espinosa was not killed, as reported.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Meyer, late of the United States army, has been made a General in the Liberal army and Dr. H. Ellorcis, United States Army, has been made a Major in the same army.

The *Periodico Official* (the organ of the Juares Government), published at El Paso on November 2, contains several official publications concerning the reoccupation of Chihuahua by the Liberals.

On the 30th of October the military commandant of the Eastern frontier, in a communication dated at Sauz, officially notified Senor Lerdo de Tejada Minister of Foreign and Internal Affairs, of the evacuation of the town of Chihuahua by the Imperialists on the day previous. The commandant had appointed Senor Luis Terrazas Provisional Civil and Military Governor of the city. This was ratified by President Juarez who had furthermore appointed this Senor Terrazas Govennor and Military Commander of the entire State of Chihuahua.

The two officials above mentioned left Sauz on October 30th in order to take formal possession of the city and provide for the public safety and the re-establishment of order. The Commandant of the Eastern frontier writes to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—You may be assured by the record of the fidelity of all the inhabitants of Chihuahua while oppressed by the French yoke that no trouble will be met with in that loyal city and its gates are already open and ready to receive the legitimate authorities who may return to it whenever it may please the supreme head of the nation.

"The few unworthy sons of the State of Chihuahua in the imperial service have left, at least the principal ones, to follow the flag. The people of Chihuahua will salute the national flag, which will be raised during the formal act of taking possession of the capital Although this event is not the result of a victory won by our arms, still it is a matter of rejoicing as the State is now freed from foreign invaders, which is due to victories gained in the interior over our cruel oppressors."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Government had issued a circular dated October 28, and addressed to the Governors of the respective States of the Republic, setting forth in a lengthy preamble that a number of general and subordinate officers had left the country and continued to remain abroad without permission from the Government during the time of national peril and that others had obtained permission to pass from one part of Mexico to another by the way of a foreign country, so as to avoid capture on the way but had taken advantage of the said permission to remain permanently abroad "Both classes," says the preamble, "have abandoned the cause of the republic at a period of misfortune. They have likewise abandoned the national flag at atime of peril. They have, in fact deserted from the army in the face of the enemy."

The circular concludes with the following articles:—

Article 1. All general and other officers arriving from abroad who may be unable to show a permit from the Government to leave the limits of the Republic and also such as may have been authorized to pass through a foreign country in order to reach some point of the national territory who have remained abroad four months after leaving the Republic shall be committed to prison by the civil or military authorities in any part of the republic where they may be found and a report made to the Government in order that a trial be held.

Article 2. The foregoing article shall in no manner apply to such worthy generals or other officers as may be transported beyond the limits of the republic by the enemy, and who having always remained loyal may return to offer their services again. On the contrary these officers shall be treated with all respect and consideration.

A communication, dated October 10, is also published in the *Periodico*, over the signature of Senor Mariano Diaz Minister of the War and Navy Departments addressed to General Felipe B. Berriozobal at New York, through the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Washington calling upon the Citizen' General to return within two months from the date of receiving the notification and to report himself for active service to the first Governor or general he may meet after touching the national territory.

President Juarez has directed the name of the town of Presidio del Norte to be changed to that of "Ojinaga," in honor of the memory of General Manuel Ojinaga the late Governor and military commandant of the State of Chihuahua recently killed in defense of the nationa lcause.

It was expected that the Government of President Juarez would be reinstalled at Chihuahua early in November.

The question of the seizure of French tobacco at Richmond, Va., during the Rebellion, has been presented for the consideration of the U. S. Government by the French Minister at Washington and is being investigated.

Isaac A. Van Amburgh, the lion-famer, died in Philadelphia on the 29th ult. He was a native of Fishkill, N. Y.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

	Term Exp.		Term Exp.
CALIFORNIA.		MISSOURI.	
J. A. McDougal,	1867	B. Gratz Brown,	1867
John Conness,	1869	J. B. Henderson,	1869
CONNECTICUT.		NEVADA.	
L. S. Foster,	1867	James W. Nye,	1867
James Dixon,	1869	W. M. Stewart,	1869
DELAWARE.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
G. B Riddle,	1869	Daniel Clark,	1867
W. Saulsbury,	1871	Aaron H. Cragin,	1871
ILLINOIS.		NEW JERSEY.	
L. Trumbull,	1867	W. Wright,	1869
Richard Yates,	1871	J. P. Stockton,	1871
INDIANA.		NEW YROK.	
Henry S. Lane,	1867	Ira Harris,	1867
T. A. Hendricks	1869	E. D. Morgan,	1869
IOWA.		OHIO.	
——— ———,	1867	John Sherman,	1867
J. W. Grimes,	1871	Benj. F. Wade,	1869
KANSAS.		OREGON.	
S. C. Pomeroy,	1867	J. W. Nesmith,	1867
James H. Lane,	1871	G. H. Williams,	1871
KENTUCKY.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Garret Davis	1867	Edgar Cowan,	1867
James Guthrie,	1871	C. R. Buckalew,	1869
MAINE.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Lot M. Morrill,	1869	W. Sprague,	1869
W. P. Fessenden,	1871	H. B. Anthony,	1871
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner,	1869	Vacancy,	1867
Henry Wilson,	1871	Solomon Foot,	1869
MARYLAND.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
J. A. Cresswell,	1867	P.G.Van Winkle,	1869
Reverdy Johnson,	1869	W. T. Willey,	1871
MICHIGAN.		WISCONSIN.	
Z. Chandler,	1869	T. O. Howe,	1867
J. M. Howard,	1871	J. R. Doolittle,	1869
MINNESOTA.			
A. Ramsey,	1869		
D. S. Norton,	1871		

Union (in Roman,) 28; Dem. (in *Italics*) 11

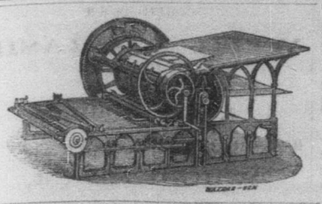
TO BE ADMITTED.

	Term Exp.		Term Exp.
ARKANSAS.		TENNESSEE.	
E. F. Baxter,	——	D. T. Patterson,	1869
Wm. B. Snow,	——	J. S. Fowler,	1871
VIRGINIA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
J. C. Underwood,	1867	W. L. Sharkey,	1867
Joseph Segar,	1871	J. L. Alcon,	1871
LOUISIANA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
R. K. Cutler,	——	J. L. Manning,	1867
Charles Smith,	——	Benj. F. Perry,	1871

House of Representatives.

CALIFORNIA.		NEW JERSEY.	
Dist.		*Dist.*	
1. D. C. McRuer.		1. †John F. Starr.	
2. †William Higby.		2. Wm. A. Newell.	
3. John Bidwell.		3. C. *Citgreaves.*	
CONNECTICUT.		4. †*And. J. Rogers.*	
1. †Henry C. Deming.		5. *E. V. R. Wright.*	
2. S. L. Warner.		NEW YORK.	
3. †Aug: Brandagee.		1. *Stephen Tabor.*	
4. †John H. Hubbard.		2. *T. G. Bergen.*	
DELAWARE.		3. J. Humphrey.	
1. *John A. Nichlson.*		4. *Morgan Jones.*	
ILLINOIS.		5. *Nelson Taylor.*	
1. John Wentworth.		6. H. J. Raymond.	
2. †J. F. Farnsworth.		7. †*John W. Chanler.*	
3. †E. D. Washburne.		8. †*James Brooks* (C.)	
4. A. C. Harding.		9. Wm. A. Darling	
5. †E. C. Ingersoll.		10. †*Wm. Radford.*	
6. Burton C. Cook.		11. †*C. S. Winfield.*	
7. H.P.H.Bromwell.		12. J. H. Ketchum.	
8. Schelby M. Cullom		13. *E. N. Hubbell.*	
9. †*Lewis W. Ross.*		14. *C. Goodyear.*	
10. *Anthony Thornton*		15. †J. A. Griswold.	
11. *S. S. Marshal.*		16. †Robert S. Hale.	
12. Jehu Baker.		17. †C. T. Hulburd.	
13. A. J. Kuykendall.		18. †James M. Marvin.	
At large, S. W. Moulton		19. D. Hubbard, jr.	
INDIANA.		20. A. H. Lauth.	
1. *Wm. Niblack.*		21. Roscoe Conkling.	
2. M. C. Kerr.		22. S. T. Holmes.	
3. Ralph Hill.		23. †Thos. T. Davis.	
4. J. H. Farquhar.		24. †T. M. Pomeroy.	
5. †G. W. Julian.		25. †Daniel Morris.	
6. †E. Dumont		26. †G. W. Hotchkiss.	
7. †*D. W. Voorhees.* (C		27. Hamilton Ward.	
8. †Godlove S. Orth.		28. Roswell Hart.	
9. †Schuyler Colfax.		29. Burt Van Horn.	
10. J. D. Defrees.		30. *J. M. Humphrey.*	
11. T. N. Stillwell.		31. H. Van Aernam.	
IOWA.		OHIO.	
1. †James F. Wilson.		1. Benj. Eggleston.	
2. †Hiram Price.		2. R. B. Hays.	
3. †Wm. B. Allison.		3. †R. T. Schenck.	
4. †J. B. Grinnell.		4. Wm. Lawrence.	
5. †John A. Kasson.		5. †*F. C. Le Blond.*	
6. †A. W. Hubbard.		6. R. W. Clark.	
KANSAS.		7. S. Shellabarger.	
1. Sidney Clarke.		8. J. R. Hubbell.	
KENTUCKY.		9. R. P. Buckland.	
1. *L. S. Trimble.*		10. †J. M. Ashley.	
2. *B. C. Ritter.*		11. Henry S. Budy.	
3. †*Henry Grider.*		12. †*Wm. E. Finck.*	
4. †*Aaron Harding.*		13. Columbus Delano.	
5. L. H. Rousseau.		14. Martin Welker.	
6. †Green C. Smith.		15. T. A. Plants.	
7. G. *S. Shanklin.*		16. John A. Bingham	
8. †Wm. H. Randall.		17. †E. R. Eckly.	
9. Samuel McKee.		18.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

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☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

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☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

ESPECIAL TO LADIES.—Now that the holidays are close at hand, people are looking around for suitable presents for their friends, and there seems to be a general anxiety with the public to secure a "Photograph Family Record." The agent finds it difficult to supply everybody.

☞ We would remind our readers in the Northeastern portion of the county that a railroad meeting will be held at Hopewell on the twelfth of December to consider the propriety of building a road from Hopewell to Pattonsville, or if not a railroad a turnpike.

The Juniata and Mineral Spring Base Ball Clubs of our town, have engaged to play a match game on Thanksgiving day—the losing club to provide an oyster supper for both clubs. We understand that each club will be dressed during the contest in its regular uniform. The game is to be played on the grounds of the Mineral Spring Club, and to commence at ten o'clock A. M.

BARN BURNED—HEAVY LOSS.—The barn of Adam Diehl, Charlesville, Colerain township, this county, was entirely consumed by fire on last Sunday morning together with three horses, one cow, about 500 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of wheat; and rye, oats and hay in about the same proportion. The fire was discovered about three or four o'clock in the morning. It is supposed that a horse was stolen and that the thief, to cover up his tracks, set the barn on fire. The loss cannot be less than $2,000.

THE CEMETERY FAIR.—The meeting on Monday evening at the Court House for the purpose of making arrangements for the fair was well attended. The enterprise is in the hands of energetic parties and cannot fail to succeed. The managers meet every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock to receive contributions of articles donated to the fair. The articles already received make a fine display. Let all who feel an interest in the enterprise contribute what they have the time and means to provide. The fair will be opened the Friday evening before Christmas and continue over Christmas.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.—We call especial attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper of B. M. Green's Music Store, Huntingdon, Penn'a. Persons desiring any thing in his line can purchase it at the same price from him that it will be furnished by the manufacturers in New York. We subjoin a copy of the certificate authorizing him to act as agent for Mason Brothers:

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Nov. 25, '65.—This is to certify that we have appointed B. M. Greene sole agent for the sale of our Cabinet Organs, for the following counties, viz: Huntingdon, Blair, Centre, Bedford, Clearfield and Juniata, and he has the exclusive right for the sale of the above named instruments in the aforesaid counties. MASON BROTHERS,
per J. W. Currier, Gen. Ag't.

NEWSPAPER TAX EXTRAORDINARY.—The several proprietors of Printing Establishments in this place have been called upon by Deputy Assessor, Thomas Hughes, during the week and informed that by a decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under date of the 5th of November, 1865, he has decided that Printing Establishments are liable to a tax of *six per cent. on the gross amount of charges for work done and materials furnished*, which would make the tax on this office over *three hundred dollars*, at the same time our gross expenses are almost equal to our gross charges. Never in the history of taxation was there such an outrage. In the first place we are compelled to pay a manufacturers license, then a tax of, we don't know what, because we have never had any—on incomes over six hundred dollars, then an enormous tax on paper, running it up to 26 and 28 cents a pound for the same article which we purchased before the war at 8 and 10 cents, and now, lastly and overwhelmingly comes this tax on gross charges, which is nothing less nor more than a death blow at intelligence. We confidently hope that Mr. Hughes is mistaken in his instructions, and that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue never made such a decision, but if he has, we pray Congress to explain its action immediately. Congress never intended that printing should be crushed out in this way, because it expressly excepted printers, but according to the late understanding of the Commissioner's instructions that individual thinks quite differently. This decision would compel us to pay alike tax on all good and bad charges, on all commissions to agents, work and materials, in fact everything that goes into or comes out of a printing office, whether bought or sold. Who would be a publisher?

HORRIBLE MURDER OF LIEUT. HENRY BAKER.—Many of our citizens will be shocked to learn that Lieut. Henry Baker, formerly of this place, was horribly murdered, within the last three weeks, some where in South Carolina. We have only partial particulars. Lieut. Baker visited South Carolina with the intention of locating, he became a mail contractor and while passing over some point of his route in a coach, seated by the side of his driver, the coach was attacked by a highwayman, who demanded the valuables of the passengers, threatening death if his demands were not complied with; on the refusal of Lieut. Baker, the fiend fired upon them, the ball passing through the driver and killing him instantly and lodging in Lieut. Baker, giving him a mortal wound. The Lieutenant endeavored to run the coach off, but a shot brought down one of his horses, while another wounded one of the passengers. Baker was carried to a house some distance off where he lingered between four and five days. This intelligence comes to his family through a lady who attended him in his last moments. Lieut. Baker was well known in this place and many sad hearts will be occasioned by the terrible report. At the breaking out of the war, young Baker was in Pittsburgh, he enlisted at once, was wounded several times, and the final winding up of the slaveholder's rebellion found him at his post ready to do or die for his country. How sad the thought that so noble a patriot should escape the many perils of war to meet death at the hands of a mercenary wretch, whose only object was to plunder for his own individual gratification. We learn that a brother started for the body early this week. He will be brought to Woodberry, this county, for a final resting place.

We see by an article which we here quote from the Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday last, that the Rev. A. J. Barrow, late rector of the Episcopal church of that place, has accepted a call to the church of St. James, Bedford.

Mr. Barrow bears the reputation of a most excellent christian gentleman and we cordially welcome him to our midst.

"Rev. A. J. Barrow having accepted a call to Bedford and Huntingdon, has resigned the charge of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Ridge Road, and preached his farewell sermon last (Sunday) evening. The Rev. J. Hobart Millet, of Mont Alto, will be Mr. Barrow's successor at St. Paul's. Mr. Barrow has been a faithful pastor, and during his sojourn here made many friends who will regret to hear of his departure."

We were requested to announce that Mr. Barrow would commence the regular services of the Episcopal Church, on Sunday afternoon last, but the notice was mislaid or overlooked, and consequently did not appear in our last weeks issue. The service was held according to appointment on Sabbath afternoon in the Lutheran Church and was well attended.

At the request of some who were present and are interested in the movement we give the following concluding remarks of the Rev. gentleman's sermon:

"In conclusion allow me to say, dear friends, that it is with feelings of peculiar solemnity I stand before you this afternoon to take my place as one of the pastors of your town. If I came as the successor of one who had occupied the field before me, I should be at least relieved of the novelty of my position, but I come as the pioneer of a new enterprise, that is to say, new to this community. I am here at the call of a few individuals whose attachment to the Episcopal Church and its services have made them solicitous for their permanent establishment in your midst as well as for the gratification and convenience of a large proportion of those who come annually to the Springs. It may be that many will be attracted to worship with us and to aid us in erecting a temple to God's glory, and which shall be an ornament to the town, but we trust none will allow prejudice or animosity to speak evil of us or to regard the movement as an uncalled for innovation upon pre-established institutions. If we were fanatics or enthusiasts endeavoring to found some new sect, to enforce strange doctrine or to persuade men to believe a lie, then we should deserve all the reproach and contempt that might be heaped upon us, but we are open to no such charge. The Episcopal Church has a history of which its members may well feel proud. We can trace its order and discipline back to Apostolic days, the nursing mother of primitive worship and pure christianity and of the reformation which gave to us our protestant liberty. Not that we forget the noble labors of Martin Luther. Calvin, Melancthon and other great reformers, but while we think some went too far in the work of reform and like the Puritans, wandered to an opposite extreme, we retained our beautiful liturgy and common prayer book, our Episcopal ordination and scriptural ministry of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, and in order to give becoming solemnity to public worship the simple and appropriate vestment of the white surplice which we now wear. Our sacraments are those which are acknowledged and practised by every protestant society, viz: Holy Baptism and the Lord's Supper; and with regard to doctrine and liberty of opinion the 5th article of our church declares that, "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein nor may be proved thereby of any man that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation."

Thus we see our Church is no novelty, but a thing of history; neither a relic of superstition but the clear and enlightened product of Scriptural Truth. In its laws and ordinances it simply adheres to to the apostolic injunction "Do all things decently and in order"; and is alike opposed to what is formal and superstitious, as it is to that which is radical and licentious, without order and without reason. It has numbered among its members some of the wisest and best of men that have trodden our earth. It has had its army of martyrs, and can point to acloud of witnesses or the truth as it is in Jesus. Kings and Princes, Rich and Poor for many ages have all alike together united in its beautiful responses and chanted its hymns of praise. Upon its long scroll of members we trace Poets, Statesmen and Philosophers, which include the names of Benjamin Franklin and George Washington; and many a bright saint from among all classes and conditions who have been nurtured in its communion have gone from earth to possess an immortal crown. Such is our record; "But God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." God forbid that I should be proud of my church unless it points me to the cross, makes that its Alpha and Omega, tells me that I am a sinner and bids me look to it and live. To make that my theme whilst I shall be permitted, friends, to remain with you, will be my highest ambition; and as I have done this afternoon, may that master who has commissioned me to preach his Gospel, ever influence me to take delight in telling of a Saviour's love, and inviting all to come to Him for rest. May God bless us, and so order our goings that His name may be glorified, His church enlarged, and true religion and piety be established among us for all generations, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

School Reform No. 5.

A TALK ABOUT OUTLINE MAPS.

The Directors bought one hundred and forty three sets, last winter, at a cost of about two thousand five hnndred dollars. War times are full of anxiety and uncertainty, and such a large outlay was hardly to be expected at such a time. But it was a step in the right direction, and a first step. Before this we had few maps and little apparatus of any kind. Modern appliance for imparting knowledge were almost unknown amongst us. Some schools were even without blackboards others had them, but never used them. We remember three or four of the latter sort. There hangs the blackbcards just where they have been for two years, as bright and new as the day they were made, uncratched by crayon and unsullied by chalk-dust. We need not say the teachers of these schools were the worst kind of dunces.

But to come back to the maps. We think their purchase "turns over a new leaf." The maps are bought. This is a living fact, worth all the prospects and promises in the universe. It proves something. It proves that directors are in favor of reform; that, therefore, other apparatus will be likely to follow as soon as we feel ourselves rich enough, and that the schools and their claims were not forgotten even amid the great peril of the nation.

Wherever the maps were properly used, more Geography was learned, last winter, than in the whole of the five years preceding. A short exercise was given once or twice a day, and the *whole school* joined in it. In some schools nearly all the pupils, big and little, were soon able to point out and name most of the countries, islands, capes, seas, gulfs, bays, rivers, &c., of the whole world. Every body noticed this progress, the grumbling, which is sure to come when directors spend money in any unusual way, gradually ceased. The tempest in a teapot subsided. Close fisted tax payers who, at first, could not see the use of spending so much money, began to think the maps a good thing to have after all; and some were so unkind as to wonder how those stupid directors happened to think of doing anything so useful. The maps became popular, and nearly all agreed that the directors had acted wisely and well. Such were the result where the maps were properly used.

But they were not properly used everywhere. About eighty sets were put into the schools. The rest came late in the term, and it was not thought worthwhile to put them up. About thirty teachers made good use of them and about *fifty* did *not*. Of course where the maps were not used the grumbling became ouder; the tempest in the teapot grew fiercer. "The maps were useless." "The money was thrown away." Few took the trouble to reflect that no one was to blame except the teacher. We blush as we write it down, *fifty teachers* who did not use their outline maps. Their "pupils didn't seem to take any interest," or they "hadn't time," or they "didn't know how," or other excuses equally trifling, were given. Pupils always take a deep interest if the exercise is well conducted. The teacher should *take* time. Ten minutes a day can not be better spent. If he does not know how he should *learn* how. Ability to teach Geography from outline maps is no special gift born with the few and denied to the many. Any one can acquire it. There are the maps and the key to them. Nothing more is needed. If the teacher is industrious and has common sense he can learn to teach them, in a week, as well as anybody. Shall it be said that directors buy apparatus; but that teachers will not use it and shall directors be censured for the best thing they ever did, because teachers neglect their duty? We shall see what we shall see.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Co. Sup't.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., December 7.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a200	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

CITY NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
AND
NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS,
J. C. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY,

1st College Building, cor. of Penn & St. Clair Sts.
2d " " Odd Fellows' Building 5th st.
3d " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair St.

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 2, 1865.

J A Hewitt, Linton, Jeff. co. O.
M G Trout, Sabbath Rest, Blair co. Pa.
H A Wadsworth, Cuyahoga Falls, Summit co. O
C O Wood, Elkhart, Elkhart co., Ind.
W H Eisenhart, Greenville, Mercer co. Pa.
J R Eisenhart, " " "
J A Russell, Wellsburg, Brook co., West Va.
J Kennedy, Pittsburg.
A Baltzell, St. Francisville, Clark co., Mo.
G A Conrad, Birmingham, Allegheny co., Pa.
W A Petrie, Temperanceville, "
W M Gibson, N. Wilmington, Lawrence co. Pa.
H C Boffenmyer, Ashland, Ashland Co., O.
A N Griggs, Randall, Crawford co., Pa.
A J Ramsay, N. Wilmington, Lawrence co. Pa.
F H Green, Lewisburg, Union co. Pa.
D Howard, " " "
C W Mackey, Franklin, Venango co. Pa.
P F Staley, Meadville, Crawford co. Pa.
J. Wilson, Youngstown, Mahoning co. O.
J M Myers, Allegheny City, Pa.
L M Stevenson, Versailles, Darke co. O.
G F Redman, Buchanan, Allegheny co. Pa.
J E Bidman, Sharon, Mercer co. Pa.
D H Grimes, Perry, Pike co. Ill.
G L Dewar, Coal Bluff, Washington, co. Pa.
J Craig, jr. " " "
W McKeown, Steubenville, Jeff. co O.
R B Fleming, Curwensville, Clearfield co., Pa.
F Livingston, " " "
H H Houp, New Grenada, Fulton co., Pa.
G W Brinhan, Wellersburg, Somerset co. Pa.
W T Dow, " " "

For terms and information concerning the College, address

JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
(late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)
BLOODY RUN, PA.,

Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. dec1:1yr*

MARRIED.

Nov. 30th, 1865, by Rev. J. Peter, Mr. ADAM PRESSEL, of Greenfield tp., Blair co., to Miss EVELINE WERTZ, of Union tp., Bedford co.

DIED.

Nov. 22d, SAMUEL McCLELLAN, infant son of Shannon and Magdalena Kennedy, of Bedford township, aged 1 year, 6 months and 15 days.

New Advertisements.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
dec8

TURNPIKE ELECTION.
The Stockholders of the Somerset & Bedford Turnpike Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Peter R. Hillegas, in Allegheny township, on the first day of January next, to elect one President, six Managers and a Treasurer to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.
BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
dec8:3t President.

TO
$300 COMMUTATION MEN.
The undersigned has made arrangements for the collection of moneys to be refunded to men who paid the $300 commutation, and who being subsequently drafted, went into the service, or put in substitutes. Persons applying for such moneys, must bring their discharges and receipts of receiver for the payment of commutation.
E. F. KERR,
Bedford, Dec 8:2t Attorney at Law.

NOTICE TO MILLERS.
The Directors of the Poor of Bedford county, will receive sealed proposals for the renting of the POOR HOUSE MILL, until Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1865, the highest and best bidder to be the lessee; the Directors reserving the right to appoint a Miller, as heretofore, if the amount of rent, or the character of the bidder, is not satisfactory. All proposals to be addressed to
E. F. KERR,
Dec. 8:2t Attorney for Directors.

REMEMBER
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
are now selling all kinds of
DRY GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH OR TRADE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Juniata township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
LEONARD BITTNER,
dec8:6t Administrator.

THE
Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.
Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. dec8

AGENTS WANTED.
We want 500 energetic Agents for JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE'S WAR ADVENTURES. Nothing can excel this work in interest of subject matter, or in the sparkling, graphic style in which the author delineates his experiences. It furnishes a greater variety of incident, and gives a better "inside view" of the adventures and vicissitudes of war, than any other work.
O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers,
dec8:3t Hartford, Conn.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
By virtue of a writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, as Sheriff of said county, I will hold an inquest upon the real estate of Adam Gillam, late of Monroe township, deceased, intestate, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 9th day January, 1866. Said real estate consists of a tract of land situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, containing two hundred and seventy four acres, more or less, with appurtenances. That the children, heirs, and all persons are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before mentioned.
JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
dec8:4t

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1866,

A Tract of Land

in Monroe township, adjoining lands of John Snider, Lewis Gilliam, Reuben O'Neal, and others, containing two hundred and sixty-one acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, twelve acres of which is good meadow; having thereon a two story pebble-cast dwelling house, double log barn, spring-house, smoke-house, and other outbuildings. Also, an apple orchard thereon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.
BERNARD O'NEAL,
Administrator of John Hamilton deceased.
dec8:4t

YOU ARE INTERESTED.
READ! READ!
PERSONS DESIRING THE
PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
WILL PLEASE SEND IN THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE.

TERMS:

Cloth Binding	$4.00
French Morocco	5.25
Turkey "	10.00

☞ *AGENTS WANTED.*
R. W. Berkstresser, Agent,
dec8:tf. Schellsburg, Pa.

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.
SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.
☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
dec8:1y One door west of Lewis' BookStore.

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS FOR SALE, by O. E. SHANNON.
nov. 17:4t*

OUR BOOKS
WILL BE READY FOR SETTLEMENT
JANUARY 1, 1866.
The prompt adjustment of all accounts, then due us—by
CASH OR NOTE,
will be required of all indebted to us.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
dec5.

Duff's College.

IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.
FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR
THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.

TIME UNLIMITED, in
BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c
Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also, costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.
DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.
Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.
Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing; must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to
P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy of either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid. dec8:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,
On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS		
A. M. ACCOM.	EXPRESS.	P. M.		ACCOM.	P. M.	EXPRESS A. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon	11 39		5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19		5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove	11 11		5 16
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg	10 55		5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run	10 39		4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31		4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove	10 19		4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15		4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00		4 05
	Leaves.					Arrives
	10 00					
	10 20		Riddlesburg			3 35
	10 28		Hopewell			3 27
	10 46		Piper's Run			3 09
	11 18		Hamilton			2 47
	10 34		Bloody Run			2 34
	Arrives					Leaves.
	11 35		Mount Dallas			2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves			
10 40	Saxton		3 50
10 55	Coalmont		3 35
11 00	Crawford		3 25
Arrives			3 25
11 00	Dudley		
	Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865. tf

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, appointed by the said Court Trustee to sell the real estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty township, dec'd, will expose to sale by public outcry, at the town of Hopewell, in said county, on SATURDAY, DEC. 30th, 1865, all that certain

TRACT OF LAND

late the property of the said Michael Reed, dec'd, situate in the said township, and county of Bedford aforesaid, containing about 140 acres, of which about sixty acres are cleared, with a framed log dwelling house, bank barn, spring house, and other outbuildings thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard. Adjoining lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh and Alexander M'Donald.
TERMS.—Cash at the confirmation of the sale at February Court.
Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day. JOHN MAJOR, Trustee.
dec1:ts

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catharine Points, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1865, all the following described real estate, situate in Union tp., to wit:
ONE TRACT OF LAND,
containing about twenty-seven acres, with a one and a half story log house, small barn and other out-buildings. About ten acres of said land is under fence, the balance well timbered. There is also a young orchard of choice fruit upon the premises and a never failing spring of excellent water near the door.
Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale.
nov. 24:ts GEO. W. POINTS, Adm'r.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
The subscriber offers for sale or rent
The Mansion Property
Formerly occupied by Jacob Barndollar, dec'd, consisting of a good Stone Residence, Store Room and Warehouse attached, with all the necessary buildings for convenience—consisting of a good Stable, Brick Spring House, Wash House, &c. &c. with running water at the door.
J. M. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run, Pa., Nov. 24, 1865.:6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of RICHARD W. JONES, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
DAVID C. LONG,
Nov. 24, 1865:6t Administrator.

STRAY STEER.
Came to the late residence of the subscriber in Bedford township, about the latter part of September, a RED STEER, about two years old, with a white stripe on the back, and white on the belly. Also, white tail, with the right ear slit. The owner can secure his property by paying charges and taking it away. WM. PHILLIPS.
Dec. 1:3t

NOTICE.
Whereas a certain "notice to tresspassers" was published over my signature in the Bedford INQUIRER, I hereby give notice that said advertisement was inserted without my knowledge or consent. HENRY FELTON.
Nov. 24:3t.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.
A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
of
French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging,
Tickings and Table Diapers,

LADIES' FURS,
Shawls,
Coats and
Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral
Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and
Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c

PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17,—865.:4m.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The subscribers, living in West Providence township will expose to public sale on the premises, two miles South of Bloody Run, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1865, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain
TRACT OF LAND
known as the Israel Morris tract, situate in said township, containing 234½ acres and allowance, about 125 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a two story double log Dwelling House, Bank Barn and other out-buildings. There are several Springs of excellent water near the house. Also, a splendid orchard of choice fruit. Also,
ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND
adjoining the above, containing eight acres, more or less, well timbered. These lands contain large quantities of IRON ORE and other minerals.
Persons desiring to buy will find this a very pleasant location.
Widow's dower released.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day, when terms of sale will be made known.
JOHN S. MORRIS,
ISRAEL MORRIS,
dec1:ts Administrators of Israel Morris, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
AND
PERSONAL PROPERTY
The undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of David Ickes, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, in St. Clair tp., on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14th, 1865,
the following valuable real estate and personal property, to wit:
A FARM,
adjoining lands of J. W. Crisman, Isaac Berkheimer, Emily Crisman, and others, containing about 100 acres, 60 acres cleared and under fence, on which is a two story Log Dwelling House, double Log Barn, and other out-buildings.
Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the following valuable personal property: One gray mare, 2 milch cows, 3 head of young cattle, 4 head of hogs, 1 two horse wagon, 1 buggy, 1 sled and log sled, plows and harrows, 1 fanning mill, horse gears, cutting box, 1 cooking stove, corner cupboard, 50 bushels of rye, 100 bushels of corn, hay by the ton, corn fodder by the shock, and a variety of other articles.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when terms of sale will be made known.
ELIZA ICKES,
dec1:ts Administratrix.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.
The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27th, 1865, that
Valuable Tract of Land
situate in Colerain tp., Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings mountain, on the South by lands late of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, containing 330 acres, net measure, one hundred acres of which are cleared and under fence, the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings consist of a
GOOD LOG DWELLING HOUSE
and log barn, and other out-buildings.
This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two farms.
This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.
The Terms of sale are: One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.
dec1:ts ELIZA WATSON.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Levi McGregor, deceased, will offer at public sale, upon the premises, THURSDAY, DEC. 21st, 1865, the following described real estate, situate in St. Clair township, to wit:
One Tract of Land
containing one hundred and thirty-two acres, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn, and other out-buildings thereon. Seventy-five acres are cleared and under fence, about 12 acres of which is good meadow. Also an apple orchard. This farm is convenient to schools, churches, post-office, &c., and is situated one-half mile from Pleasantville.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known on day of sale by
JACOB BECKLEY,
Administrator of Levi McGregor, dec'd.
dec1:ts

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
Call at
Mrs. V. B. Tate's & M. Rea's.
Best assortment of
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Handsome Bonnets for $3.50 worth $5.00.
Ribbons for 25 cents, worth 45; best 75, worth $1.
HATS from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices to suit customers.
Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings.
Dress Trimmings, Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord, Silk, Bugle, Jet, Gilt, and Steel Buttons.
Velvet Ribbons for trimming; Lace, Edging, French work, Tetting, Lace Veils, Mourning Veils, Silk Tishue, Baraze.
The best make of HOOP SKIRTS from 62½ to $4.
Handsome assortment of
Cloaks, Coats, Circulars and Furs.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R. would inform their lady friends that they have employed a good Mantua maker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the newest style of dress patterns.
Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge.
Bedford, Nov. 10, 1865.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS
can be obtained at the new Millinery and Fancy store just established by
Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER & Miss KATE DEAL,
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET.
Miss KATE DEAL has just returned from the eastern cities with a fine selection of latest style of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS; having been assisted in her selection by a Philadelphia lady of taste and experience. They keep constantly on hand the latest styles of
Bonnets, Hats, Scarfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Ruffling, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cloths for Coats & Cloaks, Zephyrs, Breakfast Capes, Ladies' & Childrens' Hoods,
and everything that is generally sold in a
LADIE'S FANCY STORE.
CLOAKS AND COATS for ladies and children made to order.
Their prices are as low as the lowest. Having purchased their goods at an advantage, they can sell to customers for a little less than ordinary prices. Nov. 3.:1y

NEW MILLENERY & FANCY GOODS.
Mrs. E. V. Mowry,
Takes pleasure in returning her thanks to the Ladies of Bedford and the country, for their past patronage, and hopes they will not be deceived, but call and examine her stock of goods, just received from the city, purchased by an experienced business lady there, who has all the advantages of knowing the latest styles, and where to purchase them cheaply.
Her stock consists of a general assortment of
Fancy Millenery

Farm, Garden & Household

HEAD-WORK IN FARMING.

By the term *Head-work* I mean the verification of the ancient saying of "making the head save the heels," or lessening labor by forethought.

How often do we hear persons give as a reason for making a mistake that "they did not think!" It is by no means an uncommon thing to find two farmers, having the same amount of work to do, with the same amount of help, and yet one is always hurried, while with the other everything goes on like clock-work. If you will take the trouble to examine into the matter, you will find that the latter works with his head as well as with his hands. He lays out his work in advance, and does not work to a disadvantage: he does not rush at a job without first thinking of or finding out the best and quickest mode of doing it.

Another great advantage to be derived from head-work is that it will teach a man the true meaning of the word *economy*. Many farmers "economise" in a way which is anything but economy. How often do we hear farmers who for economy's sake "cannot afford to lime," yet these same men must and will admit that the application of lime will greatly increase their crops.

Let us apply head-work to this, and see what such economy is. Almost any one will admit that a coat of lime applied to a field which has had none for ten or fifteen years, will increase the yield to an amount equivalent to two bushels of wheat per acre, and will contine this rate of increase for five years at least, or ten bushels, worth at least $20. A coat of forty bushels per acre will cost (cost of putting on included) about twenty cents per bushel, or $8 per acre. By applying these two calculations to each other, we will see that the lime is more than *twice* paid for by the increased yield of the first five years to say nothing of the after increase, for its action will extend beyond five years. Therefore to cease liming is not economy, by a great deal. Some will continue to use a worn-out plowshare, and instead of getting a sharp one, will raise the clevis and thus run the plow upon its point, adding at least one-fourth of the draught of the team and plowing up the ground in a manner which will shorten the crop to an amount which would buy ten or fifteen shares. Such men will mostly plead want of time as an excuse for not doing many things which should have been done, yet such are always the men who swell the crowd at public sales, and such places. We will find such men running their plows against the same "tight stones," year after year, or plowing around the same stumps because they have not time to remove them; but they never seem to think that the time spent in getting over obstructions and replacing broken plowshares, would be sufficient to remove it several times.

We should remember that to practice economy we must not save a dollar and thereby lose ten, or, in other words, adopt the old adage of "penny wise and pound foolish." We may look where we will, in any kind of trade, and we will always find that the man who practices *head-work* always has the inside track in the race of life, while the "economist" is often left behind by those who understand *true economy*.

S. H.

Chester county, Pa.

DRY WALKS FOR WINTER.

We should be remiss in our duty were we to neglect, at this season of the year, to repeat our counsel as to the great comfort and convenience which dry walks insure about dwellings, barns and outhouses generally in winter and early spring. We are pained sometimes to see the utter negligence prevailing upon some premises in this respect. A few old boards, or a dollar's worth or two of new boards, nice flat stones, or a liberal supply of coal ashes would save ten times the cost in shoe-leather, damp feet, colds, doctor's bills and loss of time. Coal ashes laid on dry ground to the depth of three or four inches, after removing the mud, make a first rate walk, and they can be put to no better use. The difference to be seen upon a premises where dry walks are provided wherever needed, when compared to others where this moral influence has no abiding place, is enough to make us shiver as well as to cause us to feel for the absence of social charities in the family. A Christian man exhibits the effects of the religion he professes in everything, and in nothing more than his domestic relations.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TOP-DRESSING MEADOWS.

Top-dressing meadow Lands has long been recommended in our columns as a certain means to prolong a full crop of grass to an almost indefinite period. In portions of Chester and Delaware counties, we have seen meadow land in grass, without disturbance, as we were assured, for fifty years, and the *only* top-dressing they ever received, was a little lime—thirty bushels to the acre—about every two years. We have ourselves top-dressed timothy in the spring, followed by a couple of bushels of plaster to the acre which gave us a full yield of grass for seven years, when the natural grass asserted their supremacy. We think it good policy to follow top-dressing with plaster—it protects the ammonia in the manure, giving the soil all the manurial affluence, in addition to its own other anti-sceptic qualities, so valuable, especially in dry seasons.—*Ger. Tel.*

WORKSHOPS FOR FARMERS.

It is always perplexing and unpleasant, and not unfrequently a cause of much expense, to be compelled to run to the carpenter or the blacksmith every time a hinge is to be replaced, a wheelbarrow injured or a strap broken. To obviate such contingency, the farmer should either be himself or have in his employ one who can repair such injuries, and he should also provide accommodations and tools which will enable him to do it. A workshop, with a good bench, vice, and all the various tools required in the performance of the more simple details, should be among the buildings of every homestead. A little skill in the use of tools—and this any person of moderate capacities can readily acquire—will enable one to save many dollars, annually, besides furnishing pleasurable and profitable employment for many an otherwise idle and perhaps painful hour. Here should be found white sash, paints, oils and brushes; cements, pruning and grafting tools, syringes for irrigating plants; glass, nails, screws, putty, glazing tools, and indeed, every article that may be required in keeping the premises and apparatus of the farm in a state of complete repair.

Having once become accustomed to these advantages and conveniences, the wonder will be how it were possible that they were not introduced long before.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also the best brands

Tobacco and Cigars,

all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of

Plain and Fine Stationery,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.

☞ Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.

Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.

H. F. IRVINE,

REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

Queensware, Glassware, &c.

ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF

Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,

ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS

Spices of all Kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,

and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct.27.-3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

ELECTIC MAGAZINE.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ELECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly,	Revue de Deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Popular Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Frazer's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers's Journal,
Dublin University Mag.,	Edinburgh Review,
Art Journal,	London National Review,

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the ELECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per Year; Single Numbers, 50 cents. Five Copies, $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,

W. H. BIDWELL,
nov17:5t 5 Beekman St., New-York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ELIAS DIEHL, late of Snake Spring tp., deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

GEORGE SMOUSE,
Snake Spring tp., Nov. 24.:6t Administrator.

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL KETTELL'S ONE VOL.
HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war. The popularity of this work has no parallel. One General Agent for the west returns over **700** subscriptions per day on the average through the week. The canvass has just begun, yet we have OVER FIFTY THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. At the rate we are now selling, our list will be

OVER 200.000

the first year. So flattering is the prospect, we ordered paper for 47,000 volumes before a book was bound. It is the work people want.

Full; Complete, and Reliable Price, $4.50, only about half the price of other Histories, in proportion to the amount of reading. Our agents report a very general desire in the public to exchange the Two Vol. work for this. Illustrations are numerous and beautiful, from steel plates. The work is now ready for delivery. Address

L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Conn.
Nov. 10, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MARY HYSSONG late of Londerry township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. F. LEHMAN,
Oct. 30, '65. Executor.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best quality, just opened at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

SHAWLS.

WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 28, 1865.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SUSTAINED WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

Critical notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore.)

The most popular monthly in world.—*N. York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of love of pure literature.—TURNER'S *Guide to American Literature,* London.

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4.00

An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising Thirty-one Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 10. Franklin Square, New York.

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"It is the Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes the *best Illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phila. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome Show-bill on application.

The Postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..... $4.00

An Extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising eight volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 10. Franklin Square, New York.

A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:

The American Agriculturist,
FOR THE
Farm, Garden, and Household,
Including a special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the Farm in the Orchard and Garden, in and around the dwelling. The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent workingmen, who know what they write about.

The Household Department is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The Department for children and youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR.

☞ TRY IT A YEAR.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.

☞ Subscriptions left at this Office will be promptly forwarded without charge.

Oct. 27, 1865.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞ CASH paid for all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married,* payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried:* 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mc Dallas Station on the Southern Penn'a R. R. The road to be extended to Bedford will run within a few rods of the one end of the No. 1 farm. The improvements are: on the No. 1, a GOOD HOUSE and a large bank barn with a flowing pump of the very best water, 2 wagon sheds, with 2 corn cribs, spring house, and other out houses, 2 apple orchards, with other fruit trees, a small run passes the barn and spring house, that can be turned to water a large meadow. On this farm there are about 200 acres of good limestone land, 150 acres cleared, balance in good timber. There is also iron ore on both farms.

No. 2 farm contains about 250 acres; cleared land near 150 acres, balance in good timber. The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME HOUSE, new bank barn, young apple orchard. Also an old orchard on the one side of a limestone ridge There is also plenty of iron ore on this farm.

The reason for selling these farms is that the owner wishes to enter into some other business.

For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.

Reference: Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Esq.
August 25, 1865. tf.

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628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

HOPKINS'

"OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,

are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade.

They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and desirable styles. Sizes and length, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and are superior to all others made in point of symmetry, finish and durability; being made of the finest tempered English steel springs—with linen finished covering and having all the metallic fastenings immovable secured, by improved machinery. They return their shape and elasticity to the last, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Also, constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
at Manufactory and sales rooom,
No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.
☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!
Sept. 1.-4m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

REAL ESTATE AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale,

A Lot of Ground

in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on a wagon and coach making business. A good well of never failing water near the door, and a branch of the Three Spring Run running through the property. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.:3m.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

J. B. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married,* payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried:* 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mc Dallas Station on the Southern Penn'a R. R. The road to be extended to Bedford will run within a few rods of the one end of the No. 1 farm. The improvements are: on the No. 1, a GOOD HOUSE and a large bank barn with a flowing pump of the very best water, 2 wagon sheds, with 2 corn cribs, spring house, and other out houses, 2 apple orchards, with other fruit trees, a small run passes the barn and spring house, that can be turned to water a large meadow. On this farm there are about 200 acres of good limestone land, 150 acres cleared, balance in good timber. There is also iron ore on both farms.

No. 2 farm contains about 250 acres; cleared land near 150 acres, balance in good timber. The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME HOUSE, new bank barn, young apple orchard. Also an old orchard on the one side of a limestone ridge There is also plenty of iron ore on this farm.

The reason for selling these farms is that the owner wishes to enter into some other business.

For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.

Reference: Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Esq.
August 25, 1865. tf.

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628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

HOPKINS'

"OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,

are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade.

They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and desirable styles. Sizes and length, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and are superior to all others made in point of symmetry, finish and durability; being made of the finest tempered English steel springs—with linen finished covering and having all the metallic fastenings immovable secured, by improved machinery. They return their shape and elasticity to the last, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Also, constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
at Manufactory and sales rooom,
No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.
☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!
Sept. 1.-4m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

REAL ESTATE AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale,

A Lot of Ground

in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on a wagon and coach making business. A good well of never failing water near the door, and a branch of the Three Spring Run running through the property. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.:3m.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

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Sept. 28, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews.....	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews.....	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews.....	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

*TERMS—C